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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

November 12, 1963

It is, indeed, the very factors in our present highly mechanized society which threaten our wilderness areas, that make preservation of those same wilderness areas essential.

Streamlined strips of glistening white concrete are essential to our national life and the fast pace of transportation on which it is dependent. But I submit that a rustic canoe trail through lands covered with trees, untouched by smoke and soot, exhaust fumes and noise, also has a good deal to contribute to our national way of life.

Tractors are more efficient than horses and cellophane packaged meat in the supermarket is much more handy—and necessary—than a hunting trip to find meat for the table. But I submit that a protected wildlife range can open up wonderful new worlds with wonderful effect on people both young and old.

To lose through neglect, negligence or apathy, the natural wilderness and wildlife resources with which we are endowed, means to give up forever a source of enjoyment and benefit for our people for generations to come.

#### SHIPS IN CUBAN TRADE SHOULD NOT CARRY AMERICAN WHEAT TO RUSSIA

(Mr. PELLY (at the request of Mr. Ford) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I have just received a report listing a total of 196 ships of various flags which have carried cargoes to Cuban ports since January 1, 1963. This is in spite of the fact that the United States called on our allies and free world nations to join us in boycotting Communist Cuba.

I have urged that the Department of Commerce blacklist these foreign ships which have traded with Castro and be prohibited from carrying any grain exported to Russia under license of our Government. While I personally disapprove of the surplus grain sale to the Soviet Union I would certainly feel much worse about this situation if shipowners that have ignored our economic boycott were allowed to profit from this wheat deal.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to Mr. HOLIFIELD, for 15 minutes, today, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the Record, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. MILLS and to include an address by Hollis Williams, Deputy Administrator for Watersheds, Soil Conservation Service.

Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. ADAIR and to include an editorial.

Mr. Gross and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. Ford) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. WALLHAUSER.

Mr. DERWINSKI.

Mr. PELLY in five instances.

Mr. MICHEL.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. STEED) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HOLLAND in four instances.

Mr. KEOGH.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon in three instances.

Mr. FRASER.

Mr. FLOOD.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2032. An act to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future flood disasters; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 2079. An act to provide for the striking of three different medals in commemoration of the Federal Hall National Memorial, Castle Clinton National Monument, and Statue of Liberty National Monument-American Museum of Immigration in New York City, New York; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 13, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SISK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 565. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 9009, a bill to amend further the Peace Corps Act, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 895). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STEED: Committee of conference. H.R. 6868, a bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 896). Ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H.R. 9099. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 9100. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code with respect to eligibility for pension of certain widows of Civil War

veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 9101. A bill to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HEALEY:

H.R. 9102. A bill for the relief of Dr. Manuel Vazquez-Gosenje; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIBONATI:

H.R. 9103. A bill for the relief of Saadet Hatize Paksoy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

440. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Joseph F. Lamb, supreme secretary, Knights of Columbus, New Haven, Conn., urging passage of Senate bill 108 making Columbus Day a national legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

441. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, General Delivery, Worland, Wyo., to make it a crime to circulate Canadian coins within the United States of America; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

442. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, General Delivery, Worland, Wyo., to censure Secretary of State Rusk for attempting to say Congress is not definitely a very vital part of U.S. foreign policy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

443. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, General Delivery, Worland, Wyo., to make a study of staged political photography and pictures, especially those involving presidential candidates; to the Committee on House Administration.

444. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, General Delivery, Worland, Wyo., to restore the subjunctive mood in the writing of all legislation where said mood be necessary and grammatically correct; to the Committee on House Administration.

445. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, General Delivery, Worland, Wyo., relative to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and subscribing thereto; to the Committee on House Administration.

446. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, General Delivery, Worland, Wyo., requesting passage of a resolution congratulating Hollywood Actress Elizabeth Taylor as the "greatest inspiration to American and world womanhood since Eve"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

447. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, General Delivery, Worland, Wyo., requesting an amendment to the 12th amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

448. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, General Delivery, Worland, Wyo., requesting legislation to permit the use of our official motto "In God We Trust" on postage metered mail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

449. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, General Delivery, Worland, Wyo., to pass a resolution requesting the President to permit anyone on his staff at the White House with the surname of Lincoln, to sleep one night in the Lincoln bed during their tenure at the White House; to the Committee on Public Works.

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stabilized under the Quality Stabilization Act or unstabilized.

25. That quality stabilization gives the consumer an unlimited range of choices of price and quality of product to best suit the consumer's needs.

26. That the present rampant "jungle warfare" in the marketplace is affecting the manufacturer's ability and incentive to create quality goods—thereby injuring labor and the consumer. It is causing a flight of industry to cheaper and cheaper labor areas here and abroad.

27. That President McKinley in an earlier era correctly admonished: "I do not prize the word 'cheap.' It is not a badge of honor—it is a symbol of despair. Cheap prices make for cheap goods; cheap goods make for cheap men; and cheap men make for a cheap country."

28. That predatory price cutters, in the long run, hurt labor more than they can help labor.

29. That quality stabilization protects the quality-conscious manufacturer by stopping the predatory retailer who in his war of destruction against smaller competitors forces price (and quality) concessions and specifications upon the manufacturer.

30. That a manufacturer of a popular quality brand product may be driven out of one marketing area after another because smaller retailers will refuse to handle it as a loss.

31. That such manufacturer is confronted with increasing costs as his volumes shrink, and must cut quality to cut his costs.

32. That the manufacturer, to stay in business, may be forced to reduce costs, with quality materials being sacrificed for inferior materials and quality employees being sacrificed for those less skilled.

33. That the consumer (and wage earner) thus is often the innocent victim of deceptive pricing forcing in a vicious cycle lower and lower quality into the product—thus giving the consumer (and wage earner) less and less in value.

34. That substitutions of inferior labor and materials forced upon the manufacturer endanger public health and safety and depresses the market of labor.

35. That the New York Times of August 19, 1962, reported there were 153,000 shopkeepers in 1950 in the metropolitan area of New York, yet 10 years later the number had decreased from 153,000 to only 86,474—despite the enormous increase in population and sales.

36. That though the small businessman is the backbone of American economic strength, he is, at the same time, the stepchild of American Government, fighting against unfair competition, complicated tax laws, and conflicting regulations.

37. That the wholesaler and retailer find in their business today the stabilization of rent, employee salaries, freight rates, travel rates, light, gas, and power rates, advertising rates, etc.

38. That the wholesaler and retailer is thus confronted with stabilization of almost every aspect of his business except the right to earn a profit. He cannot earn a profit if practically every part of the distribution cost pattern is rigidly controlled and he is forced to earn his profit in a cutthroat competitive area of profit margin.

39. That leaders of communism boast they can take over this country if the small businessman is put out of business—which is happening today at an alarming rate.

40. That United Press International has issued stories quoting discount house enthusiasts as saying "their movement is going to take over, lock stock and barrel, before 1970, 80 percent of the retail business of the country."

41. That unfair and predatory price-cutting retailers frankly confess that they use well-known quality brand name products as leaders to lure the unsuspecting consumer into their store.

42. That the discounter openly confesses he tests the value of his advertising of popular trademarked products, not by how many units he sells of that product, but by "how many people does the advertising bring into the store."

43. That there is overwhelming endorsement of quality stabilization provisions to retard injury to the consumer by helping check the evil practices of "bait and switch" tactics and misrepresentation of well-known quality brand name products.

44. That the predatory merchant promotes automation and less manpower, with one of his major goals the attainment of unattended or robot retailing.

45. That necessary to robot retailing is still greater reliance by predatory merchants on the well-known quality brand name product presold because of its quality and price by its manufacturer to the consumer—thus posing even greater danger for the manufacturer and employees making that product.

46. That courts and regulatory agencies in opposing orderly marketing on the pretext that such programs are antimonopoly are in fact fostering and encouraging the most vicious form of monopoly—retail monopoly.

47. That if the United States is the land of free, individual enterprise, then the manufacturer must be able to exercise the same rights and privileges with respect to the merchandising of his products as retailers have in their private brands.

48. That quality stabilization will put the smaller manufacturer on an equitable footing with giant competitors using factory-owned retail outlets, with retailer-owned brand names, with consignment selling, with direct door-to-door selling, etc.—all of which practices are now lawful.

49. That research will come to a halt if the new product—the fruit of that research—is to be torpedoed in the marketplace as soon as the product is made available to the public.

50. That quality stabilization is unique—an example of free, competitive enterprise at its best—in providing an essential private remedy on an optional basis. It cannot be enforced in the sale of a monopoly item. There must always be similar competitive items available to the consumer, thereby protecting the consumer against prices based on a monopoly.

51. That quality stabilization will give the small ethical businessman a new lease on life to provide for the consumer the service and the assortment of necessary but slow-moving items that the "fast buck" operator cannot and will not provide.

52. That loss of taxation revenue of Government—at all levels—resulting from the "swallowing up" of the smaller ethical merchant and manufacturer can be reversed by enactment of quality stabilization.

53. That the honest citizen and the honest manufacturer should each have the right to protect his good name against defamation.

54. That implicit in quality stabilization is the right of a reseller to engage in any practices that may injure the reseller's name—so long as that reseller does not involve the brand name or good will of the trademark owner.

55. That under quality stabilization no manufacturer will be restrained from building the best product he can, or the cheapest product he thinks he can sell—with or without any pricing restrictions at the retail level.

56. That quality stabilization will survive and serve only if it is good; that it will quickly die if it does not fulfill its purpose.

## UNMARRED WILDERNESS AREAS

(Mr. QUIE (at the request of Mr. Ford) was given permission to extend

his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to again express my desire to see legislation enacted which will guarantee us and future generations the resource of unmarred wilderness areas.

Back on February 18, 1963, I introduced H.R. 3878, a bill to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people. On November 7, 1963, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] introduced a bill, H.R. 9070, also for establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System.

I am in agreement with the bill introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] and have introduced a bill today identical to his. By this means I wish to indicate my wholehearted support for establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] indicated in remarks before this House on November 7, 1963, that he believes his bill is one on which we can all agree. I certainly hope that his prediction is true and that each of us will understand the long-range and far-reaching favorable effects that we can achieve for the people of the United States by passage of H.R. 9070.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] has fully explained the content of his bill, and so I shall not take time to go into that at this time. I would like to reemphasize, however, that in his remarks the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] made clear that the measure requires no expenditures beyond those that would be called for in any case in administering the park, refuge, or forest lands for their presently established purposes.

The objectives of the wilderness bill would be achieved through, first, the declaration of a national policy; second, the designation by Congress of wilderness areas; third, the provision of guidelines for the use and administration of the areas involved; and fourth, certain other provisions related to gifts, bequests, contributions, inholdings, records, and reports.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that there are few pieces of legislation that come before this House that offer so many benefits for so few demands.

The concept of preserving wilderness and wildlife areas as the public domain and for the use of all the people is not new in American history. It reached probably its finest hour under the Federal administration of the late President Theodore Roosevelt. It is accepted in the organizations and areas of life most concerned with preservation of our wilderness areas that a great national public debt is owed the work of President Theodore Roosevelt. The extent to which our national life has been enriched by his enlightened leadership in this field more than a half century ago, can never be measured.

But the continuing growth of our Nation and population calls for continuing programs to preserve the great natural resources with which we have been blessed. This bill, H.R. 9070, is designed to establish such a program.